

Landslide halts Iraqi oil flow

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) — A landslide has stopped the flow of oil for more than three days through the Turkish-Iraq pipeline, a manager said Monday. Esat Can, director of Botas, the company which runs the pipeline, told the Associated Press by telephone from the township of Ceyhan, in the southern province of Adana, that the pipeline was broken in one point in the stretch between the townships of Osmaniye and Balice, some 50 kilometres east of Ceyhan. He said heavy rains caused the landslide, which struck around 2 a.m. on Friday (2400 GMT Thursday). Can said the landslide was about 700 metres long. Pumping was halted, he said. Crews were working to repair the damage, but Can said he couldn't estimate when oil would resume flowing. By Monday morning, Can said, the damage had prevented transport of an estimated 500,000 tonnes of oil. The 980-kilometre long pipeline carries 48 million tonnes of oil annually.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation
جريدة عربية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية الراي

Volume 12 Number 3420

AMMAN, TUESDAY MARCH 10, 1987, RAJAB 10 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Haj Hassan to chair labour conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan was elected on Monday chairman of the 73rd session of the International Labour Conference due to be held in Geneva next June. The election took place during a closed session of the Arab Labour Ministers, currently meeting in Baghdad.

2 Israelis hurt in West Bank protests

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli man and a boy were wounded Monday when Palestinians stoned Israeli vehicles near refugee camps during a protest in the occupied West Bank, police said. The boy was hurt when a bus in which he was travelling was stoned outside Dheisheh refugee camp near Bethlehem. Israeli authorities then clamped a two-hour curfew on the camp. In the other incident, an Israeli man was hurt when his car was hit by stones outside Jallazoun refugee camp near Ramallah, police said.

Abdallah lawyer resigns from bar

PARIS (R) — The former lawyer of Lebanese guerrilla leader Georges Ibrahim Abdallah has resigned from the Paris Bar after admitting last week that he worked for the French secret services while defending him, justice sources said Monday. Jean-Paul Maziere, 32, said he passed on to the DGSE secret service the text of messages given him by Abdallah to transmit to the guerrilla's followers.

Reagan aide quits after week on job

WASHINGTON (AP) — White House communications chief John O. Koehler resigned Monday, bowing to a request from newly named White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker. Koehler, who quit after just one week on the job, announced his departure during a visit to the White House briefing room.

12 dead in Chilean train crash

SANTIAGO (R) — Twelve people, three of them children, were killed Monday when a freight train ploughed into a passenger train at a station in southern Chile, police said. Officials said 30 people were also injured in the accident at Pelequen, 120 kilometres south of Santiago.

Paris deputy mayor's house attacked

PARIS (R) — French police arrested three men and a woman after shots were fired at officers guarding the home of Paris Deputy Mayor Jean Tiberi but said they had ruled out any political motive for the attack. Police sources said the three men were arrested after a chase across Paris and gunfire in which one of them was seriously wounded. Another was hurt while being arrested but no police were injured.

Shevardnadze in Laos

BANGKOK, Thailand (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has reaffirmed Moscow's close ties with Communist Indochina and accused the United States of trying to foster "military and political confrontation" in Asia, Laoian media reported Monday.

INSIDE

- Prosecutor moves towards indictment in Iran case, page 2
- Crown Prince stresses need to research Jordan's antiquities, page 3
- Reagan tries to change subject but scandal will not die, page 4
- How temp is a temp worker, page 5
- Mecin shocks Lendl to win championship, page 6
- Iranian oil production declines, page 7
- Aquino swears in 4 ministers, page 8

Jordan rejects conditional aid for West Bank plan

Dudin: Welfare of Palestinians is focus of 5-year plan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Monday said that the real challenge of the Jordanian-sponsored five-year plan for the occupied territories was to activate effective mechanisms for spending money on projects which would benefit the largest possible number of Arab inhabitants and he emphasised that the programme had been initiated to draw world attention to the plight of the Palestinians who, he said, were in "bad shape" and needed urgent help.

However, he stressed that although Jordan would welcome help in financing the programme, the Kingdom would "not accept any contributions with constraints or strings." He did not say whether or not Jordan had received any conditional offers to help finance the \$1.3 billion five-year plan for the Israeli-held territories, but spoke with optimism

about aid pledges from Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the United States, although he gave no figures.

The minister said that the contributions were not expected to fall short of expectations and reiterated that Jordan's main concern was to see real benefits for the Arab population living under Israeli rule. He said

that whether the funds were channelled through Jordan or via international organisations and voluntary societies was not the main issue as long as the Palestinian people received the support they badly needed.

Addressing the Monday Press Circle, Mr. Dudin explained that in the absence of a national executive body in the West Bank, Jordan had recently divided the West Bank into eight districts and formed committees to supervise the implementation and execution of development projects.

The committee, grouping senior Jordanian government employees appointed before the 1967 Israeli occupation and private sector individuals, would largely have a supervisory role but at a later date would also put forward proposals for future projects in consultation with local experts in different sectors — health, education, agriculture etc.

Mr. Dudin described the new system as "flexible" in that it could accommodate different needs as they arose and could be open to changes if necessary. These committees will by and large follow tried and tested procedures used in the East Bank for issuing tenders, and for purchases. They will also act as watchdogs against any possible malpractice by certifying that contractors have completed phases of projects before payments are forwarded by the Jordanian government via the Cairo-Amman Bank in Nablus.

Stressing the need for accountability on all levels, Mr. Dudin said that all allocations for the development programme had been carefully prepared and would be spent properly and monitored.

He conceded that the plan was a new departure and that it would not be easy to implement.

On projects for the Gaza Strip, the minister said that they would be conducted through a charitable society chaired by former Mayor of Gaza Rashed Shawwa.

The Gaza Strip area of operations is listed as a separate region in addition to the eight districts in the West Bank.

Junblatt urges Syria to enter south Beirut; Hizbollah warns against it

PARIS (R) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt called in an interview Monday for Syrian troops to enter Shite-held suburbs of southern Beirut, where Western hostages are believed held.

Commenting on the effects of Syria's military intervention in Beirut, Mr. Junblatt told the French daily *Le Matin*:

"It is fine as a first stage, but there still are other things to do, for example in the southern suburbs, to make pacification a total success, fair to everybody."

Mr. Junblatt, whose forces withdrew from west Beirut to the Druze-controlled Shouf Mountains when Syrian troops moved in, also said British church envoy Terry Waite was in the hands of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) in south Beirut.

"God's envoy disappeared with God's people," he told *Le Matin*. Asked if he meant Waite was held prisoner by Hizbollah militants, he replied: "Yes, I am definite, it (Hizbollah) is responsible."

Militia sources in west Beirut have accused Hizbollah of kidnapping hostages and holding in south Beirut some of the 27 Westerners missing in Lebanon.

A senior Hizbollah official Sunday warned Syria against moving into the southern suburbs

of the Lebanese capital.

"Our weapons will remain in our hands and we will not allow anyone to disarm us in the Bekaa, the south or Beirut," Abbas Musawi said Saturday.

He was speaking at the southern Lebanese port of Tyre at one of three rallies to honour 18 Hizbollah militants killed by Syrian troops when Damascus cracked down on militia gunlaw in mainly Muslim west Beirut last month.

The Syrians so far have stayed clear of the Shi'ite Muslim southern suburbs, where some of the 27 foreigners missing in Lebanon, including British church envoy Terry Waite, are believed held.

Militia sources in west Beirut have accused Hizbollah of kidnapping foreigners and holding them in the southern suburbs.

Hizbollah, thought to have around 2,000 regular fighters, has denied kidnapping or holding foreigners.

The Hizbollah militants were killed in February by Syrian troops after they seized the group's "Fathallah Barracks" in west Beirut.

The killings, part of a crackdown on opposition militias by more than 7,000 Syrian troops, were denounced by Iran.

The official Abbas Musawi, also warned against disarming the group's militants.

"Our weapons will remain in

Andreotti asked to form new Italian government

ROME (R) — President Francesco Cossiga Monday asked veteran Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti to try to form a new government in spite of strong opposition from the Socialists to his nomination.

After almost a week of consultations on how to resolve the crisis caused by the resignation of Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi last Tuesday, Mr. Cossiga nominated Mr. Andreotti, 68, as prime minister-designate, government officials said Monday.

Hindawi, 26, is a cousin of Nizar Hindawi, sentenced in London last year to 45 years in jail for allegedly attempting to have his pregnant Irish girlfriend carry a bomb on an Israeli airliner.

Amin Hindawi was arrested in June last year in Genoa on charges of belonging to an armed band. He was released at the beginning of February because of lack of evidence.

But the sources said a review tribunal had accepted an appeal by the public prosecutor's office and agreed to Hindawi's arrest on the new charge of political conspiracy by association. The prosecutor alleged he was a member of a Middle Eastern guerrilla organisation.

There were some forecasts that because of the strength of Socialist opposition, Mr. Cossiga would take an intermediate course rather than give a full mandate to Mr. Andreotti right away.

The Socialists regard the shrewd Andreotti, who has been

prime minister five times before, as a symbol of the pre-Craxi era when the majority Christian Democrats regarded the prime minister and their dominant position as their right.

They said the Christian Democrats should not be given an automatic right to impose Mr. Andreotti, who was foreign minister in the outgoing administration.

He said Amal had prepared a list of those it wanted released from Israeli jails, while Palestinians were still drawing up their own list of prisoners.

Mr. Cossiga had little room for manoeuvre. The members of the outgoing government agreed that the prime minister should be a Christian Democrat and the party insisted that Mr. Andreotti was his nomination.

Mr. Andreotti made it clear to reporters at the presidential palace that he would try to put together a government as the outgoing coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats.

Asked about the difficulties he faced Monday, he said: "I don't think the task of forming a government has ever been easy."

Socialist deputy leader Claudio Martelli said in a weekend newspaper interview that if Mr. Cossiga gave a mandate to Mr. Andreotti "he would condemn him to failure."

(Continued on page 3)

Hindawi rearrested in Italy

GENOA, Italy (R) — An Arab student, Amin Hindawi, has been rearrested on charges of political conspiracy after a review tribunal accepted a prosecutor's appeal against his release, judicial sources said Monday.

Hindawi, 26, is a cousin of Nizar Hindawi, sentenced in London last year to 45 years in jail for allegedly attempting to have his pregnant Irish girlfriend carry a bomb on an Israeli airliner.

Amin Hindawi was arrested in June last year in Genoa on charges of belonging to an armed band. He was released at the beginning of February because of lack of evidence.

But the sources said a review tribunal had accepted an appeal by the public prosecutor's office and agreed to Hindawi's arrest on the new charge of political conspiracy by association. The prosecutor alleged he was a member of a Middle Eastern guerrilla organisation.

There were some forecasts that because of the strength of Socialist opposition, Mr. Cossiga would take an intermediate course rather than give a full mandate to Mr. Andreotti right away.

The Socialists regard the shrewd Andreotti, who has been

prime minister five times before, as a symbol of the pre-Craxi era when the majority Christian Democrats regarded the prime minister and their dominant position as their right.

They said the Christian Democrats should not be given an automatic right to impose Mr. Andreotti, who was foreign minister in the outgoing administration.

He said Amal had prepared a list of those it wanted released from Israeli jails, while Palestinians were still drawing up their own list of prisoners.

Mr. Cossiga had little room for manoeuvre. The members of the outgoing government agreed that the prime minister should be a Christian Democrat and the party insisted that Mr. Andreotti was his nomination.

Mr. Andreotti made it clear to reporters at the presidential palace that he would try to put together a government as the outgoing coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats.

Asked about the difficulties he faced Monday, he said: "I don't think the task of forming a government has ever been easy."

Socialist deputy leader Claudio Martelli said in a weekend newspaper interview that if Mr. Cossiga gave a mandate to Mr. Andreotti "he would condemn him to failure."

Mr. Andreotti alleged he was a member of a Middle Eastern guerrilla organisation.

There were some forecasts that because of the strength of Socialist opposition, Mr. Cossiga would take an intermediate course rather than give a full mandate to Mr. Andreotti right away.

The Socialists regard the shrewd Andreotti, who has been

prime minister five times before, as a symbol of the pre-Craxi era when the majority Christian Democrats regarded the prime minister and their dominant position as their right.

They said the Christian Democrats should not be given an automatic right to impose Mr. Andreotti, who was foreign minister in the outgoing administration.

He said Amal had prepared a list of those it wanted released from Israeli jails, while Palestinians were still drawing up their own list of prisoners.

Mr. Cossiga had little room for manoeuvre. The members of the outgoing government agreed that the prime minister should be a Christian Democrat and the party insisted that Mr. Andreotti was his nomination.

Mr. Andreotti made it clear to reporters at the presidential palace that he would try to put together a government as the outgoing coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats.

Asked about the difficulties he faced Monday, he said: "I don't think the task of forming a government has ever been easy."

Socialist deputy leader Claudio Martelli said in a weekend newspaper interview that if Mr. Cossiga gave a mandate to Mr. Andreotti "he would condemn him to failure."

Mr. Andreotti alleged he was a member of a Middle Eastern guerrilla organisation.

There were some forecasts that because of the strength of Socialist opposition, Mr. Cossiga would take an intermediate course rather than give a full mandate to Mr. Andreotti right away.

The Socialists regard the shrewd Andreotti, who has been

prime minister five times before, as a symbol of the pre-Craxi era when the majority Christian Democrats regarded the prime minister and their dominant position as their right.

They said the Christian Democrats should not be given an automatic right to impose Mr. Andreotti, who was foreign minister in the outgoing administration.

He said Amal had prepared a list of those it wanted released from Israeli jails, while Palestinians were still drawing up their own list of prisoners.

Mr. Cossiga had little room for manoeuvre. The members of the outgoing government agreed that the prime minister should be a Christian Democrat and the party insisted that Mr. Andreotti was his nomination.

Mr. Andreotti made it clear to reporters at the presidential palace that he would try to put together a government as the outgoing coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats.

Asked about the difficulties he faced Monday, he said: "I don't think the task of forming a government has ever been easy."

Socialist deputy leader Claudio Martelli said in a weekend newspaper interview that if Mr. Cossiga gave a mandate to Mr. Andreotti "he would condemn him to failure."

Mr. Andreotti alleged he was a member of a Middle Eastern guerrilla organisation.

There were some forecasts that because of the strength of Socialist opposition, Mr. Cossiga would take an intermediate course rather than give a full mandate to Mr. Andreotti right away.

The Socialists regard the shrewd Andreotti, who has been

prime minister five times before, as a symbol of the pre-Craxi era when the majority Christian Democrats regarded the prime minister and their dominant position as their right.

They said the Christian Democrats should not be given an automatic right to impose Mr. Andreotti, who was foreign minister in the outgoing administration.

He said Amal had prepared a list of those it wanted released from Israeli jails, while Palestinians were still drawing up their own list of prisoners.

Mr. Cossiga had little room for manoeuvre. The members of the outgoing government agreed that the prime minister should be a Christian Democrat and the party insisted that Mr. Andreotti was his nomination.

Mr. Andreotti made it clear to reporters at the presidential palace that he would try to put together a government as the outgoing coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats.

Asked about the difficulties he faced Monday, he said: "I don't think the task of forming a government has ever been easy."

Prosecutor reportedly moves towards indictment in Iran case

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The special prosecutor in the Iran arms scandal is expected to bring indictments that could include felony charges against senior Reagan administration officials, the New York Times reported Monday.

The newspaper, quoting law enforcement officials with knowledge of the investigation, said special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, appointed to investigate the sale of arms to Iran and diversion of funds to the U.S.-backed contra rebels in Nicaragua, was focusing on three areas.

It identified these as conspiracy to defraud the government, obstructing justice and making false statements to the government. It said the prosecutor had not ruled out any suspects, including current and former government officials.

However, the paper noted that Mr. Walsh was under time constraints because Congress has begun granting immunity to key figures in the affair in order to speed congressional investigations of the affair.

Such grants of immunity generally preclude prosecutors from using that material for criminal charges.

The Times quoted an official source as saying the investigation was focusing on a strong possibility of a broad criminal conspiracy involving administration officials and private citizens tied to the sale of arms to Iran and channelling of proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Defence says Demjanjuk improperly interrogated

TEL AVIV (AP) — The defence in the trial of John Demjanjuk, a former naturalized American charged with being a sadistic Nazi death camp guard, said Monday that Demjanjuk was improperly interrogated and his rights were violated.

Demjanjuk's U.S. attorney, Mark O'Connor, said his client had "no privacy, nowhere to hide in his cell ... no human dignity" during his 12 months of solitary confinement in Israel's Ayalon Prison.

Mr. O'Connor claimed Demjanjuk was not told of his rights, was observed round-the-clock by three guards and a video camera and had no heat in his cold cell because, according to police, he "may try to commit suicide."

Mr. O'Connor made the points while cross-examining Alex Ish-Shalom, the chief investigator in the case. Ish-Shalom confirmed that these were the conditions of Demjanjuk's confinement but claimed he had no jurisdiction to change them.

Demjanjuk, 66, is accused of being the Nazi guard "Ivan the terrible" who ran the gas chambers at the Treblinka camp in Nazi-occupied Poland where 850,000 people were killed in

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

A White House spokesman had no comment on the Post story, but David Abshire, who is coordinating the affair, said Mr. Reagan would never approve any illegal action.

Mr. Abshire, on the CBS television show "Face the Nation," did not comment directly on the Post story, but said: "He (Reagan) is deeply honest, he is deeply dedicated, he tells the truth and when he says he has no knowledge, he has no knowledge."

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

The paper quoted the source as saying Adm. Poindexter did not tell Mr. Reagan there was an illegal diversion of funds, but that for the contras was "an ancillary benefit" of the sales.

Adm. Poindexter has so far invoked the fifth amendment to the constitution which protects people from giving evidence which could be self-incriminating.

Mr. Reagan has said he authorized the sale of arms to Iran in the hope of establishing links with Iranian moderates, but has denied knowing that proceeds were ending up in Nicaraguan rebel hands.

The Post quoted a source close to Mr. Reagan as saying the White House expected Adm. Poindexter "will say he had direct authority, directly or indirectly," from the president for the diversion of funds.

The paper said the former security adviser's testimony could damage the president's claim that money from Iran sales was being used for aid to the contras.

It said the panel was considering granting Adm. Poindexter immunity from prosecution over the fund diversion, which was illegal under a congressional ban in force at the time against aid for the contras.

Touqan affirms need for peace conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretary-General Taysir Touqan said Monday that a just, durable and comprehensive solution to the Middle East question can be achieved through an international peace conference, involving the parties concerned in the Middle East, as well as the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

During a meeting with the visiting U.S. director of the War Veterans Organisation's National Security and External Relations Department, Mr. Kenneth Stedman, and another organisation members, Larry Rivers, Mr. Touqan said that Jordan has been exerting efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Minister commemoates dental, health care day

AMMAN (Petra) — In its efforts to achieve the World Health Organisation (WHO) goal of Health for All by the Year 2000, Jordan has been making intensive efforts in the field of primary health care, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh said on Monday.

Addressing participants in the 4th Jordanian Day of Dental Care and Health, Dr. Hamzeh said dental care is an integral part of public health and strengthens the ministry's interest in ensuring that all citizens have good dental health. He pointed out that the ministry, through school health teams, makes periodic check-ups of students teeth, and educate them on preventive measures to

protect their teeth.

Dr. Hamzeh added that the ministry opened eight new dental clinics last year, thus bringing to 73 the number of clinics in Jordan.

Dr. Hamzeh stressed the importance of continual awareness of dental services, saying that it has contributed to raising the number of patients calling at the dental clinics for treatment from 149,790 patients in 1984 to 226,825 in 1985.

The minister also pointed out that the ministry has conducted a comprehensive survey of drinking water to make sure that it includes fluoride.

Qatanani reviews projects to be carried in West Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatanani conferred here Monday with Mr. Mirweb Al Ans, mayor of the occupied West Bank town of Ya'bad.

They reviewed the town's health services and the work of charity societies as well as the expansion of the government hospital to increase services to the local inhabitants.

Dr. Qatanani said that a special committee supervising the implementation of projects in the occupied West Bank will include these

health services in their programme.

Later, Dr. Qatanani met with Mr. Philip Davies, director of a social development organisation operating in the occupied West Bank and explained to him projects to be carried out in the occupied territories within the framework of the Jordanian-sponsored five year development plan.

Mr. Davies said his organisation will be willing to launch cooperation with the ministry and will help finance a number of water projects.

Junblatt urges Syria to enter south Beirut

(Continued from page 1) foreign bostages and Mr. Musawi said it had been surrounded and watched by the world's intelligence services.

"All except the Syrians failed to kill its men," he said. "We are

restraining ourselves but if the situation explodes, we will blow up the whole world and its people."

Mr. Musawi condemned Syria's latest security drive in Lebanon. "We don't see what is

U.S. court clears bank

(Continued from page 1) against the Petra Bank's Washington branch left the court with no basis to exercise jurisdiction in the District of Columbia over the non-resident UNEXCO defendants.

The Amman currency dealer had thus been granted a court dismissal.

Last June, UNEXCO had filed a lawsuit seeking \$174 million from First Chicago. In the lawsuit, UNEXCO claims that the bank in Amman had cashed cheques worth \$174 million drawn on UNEXCO's account, without proper authorisation. The currency dealers are claiming that the American bank had cashed cheques that were not signed by authorised signatories in their firm.

Mr. Ali Zabi, the Jordanian lawyer representing First Chicago in the Amman case, refused to give any details, but confirmed that UNEXCO have made such claims in the pending case.

Mr. Zabi declined comment on the Washington court order but did not rule out an appeal by First Chicago in a New York court, where the bank may try to establish a basis for jurisdiction as the UNEXCO account was in First Chicago's New York branch.

During the Washington court proceedings, and in an effort to keep its cause of action against the Petra Bank alive, First Chicago accused Petra Bank of complicity with UNEXCO by providing "false telexes, (about UNEXCO's creditworthiness) designed to assist in the success of the conspiracy."

The court ruled against the allegation saying "it does not support an inference that either Petra or Petra International was engaged in a scheme to defraud First Chicago."

The Petra Bank telexes provided in response to inquiries by First Chicago stated that the information contained therein was furnished "without guarantees or responsibility," according to the court ruling.

"Such a disclaimer of liability is

not a defense to a claim for

negligence," the court said.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

ruled that the Petra Bank

had not violated any laws.

Mr. Zabi said that the court

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily, published in English, the Jordan Times is the only English language newspaper in Jordan. It is owned by the Jordan Press Foundation, a non-governmental organization.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University, East, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephones: 667171-4, 670121-4
Telex: 21497 ALRAJ JO
Facsimile: 561242

The Jordan Times is published daily, except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Define racism, please

ADDRESSING the U.N. Commission on Human Rights last week, U.S. Ambassador E. Robert Wallach accused the commission of being "corrupted by considerations of dogma and doctrine." He said that the U.N. standard "must be the willingness to listen objectively to evidence objectively offered." To Mr. Wallach's satisfaction, the commission's criticism of Cuba and Afghanistan met this standard; but not the commission's treatment of the Soviet Union of course. Considering its track record on other people's human rights, one might accuse the United States, rather than the U.N., of being corrupted by dogma and straying from objective standards in examining human rights violations. For, in addition to criticising Cuba and Afghanistan, the commission also severely attacked violations of human rights by U.S. allies.

In a report on torture submitted to the U.N. Commission, Chile, South Africa, El Salvador, and a covert U.S. ally, Iran, were singled out as being particularly offensive in brutalising their citizenry. Earlier, the commission had passed a resolution condemning Israeli occupation of Arab territories and its treatment of the Palestinians. These violations of human rights by American allies do not seem to trouble Ambassador Wallach, for he does not mention them in his address.

In his address, the U.S. ambassador went on to question the credibility of a body that "continues to give even the vitality of empty rhetoric to so obvious a counter-truth as the proposition that Zionism is racism?" But, we might equally question the credibility of a country which continues to ignore human rights violations by one of its staunchest allies — Israel. If Israel's denial of basic human rights to the Palestinian people under its occupation is not racism, then what is? We could ask the distinguished ambassador to offer a definition of racism which excludes the denial of human rights to a group of people because it is a different race from the people in power. He might be hard pressed to do so.

We fully agree with the ambassador's statement that "true peace rests on the pillars of individual freedom, human rights, national self-determination and respect for the rule of law." But we take issue with his and his government's selectivity in advocating these goals. All of these high sounding and admirable principles are now denied to the Palestinian people; yet hardly a word is heard of their plight from the U.S. ambassador or the U.S. government.

Such blatant double-standards do not seem to inhibit Ambassador Wallach from attacking the U.N. Might we suggest to the ambassador and his government the old adage that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Saluting women

THE world on Monday celebrated International Women's Day and Jordan observed this occasion in appreciation of the Jordanian women's contribution to the development of the country. Jordanian women working in the fields, in offices and in schools or surgeries have been offering good service to their countrymen and have been struggling for a long time to win their rights and their present standard in society. But despite the women's efforts, there still is a great deal of work to be done so that they can attain their aspired goal and win their full rights on equal terms with men. Jordanian women who have ventured in almost all fields of work in the country and have even entered factories and lectured at universities, ought to receive more appreciation and more justice for their long and relentless struggle and for their serious endeavours for serving their nation. But to achieve that end and objectives women are really in need of close cooperation and help from men with whom they together can build the country. On this international day we salute Jordanian women on both banks of Jordan and pay special tribute to the Arab women in the occupied Arab lands for their heroic struggle and steadfastness in the face of occupation and Israel's arbitrary rule.

Al Dustour: Rallying behind Iraq

KING Hussein's visit to Baghdad for talks with President Saddam Hussein is part of the on-going consultations between Jordan and Iraq with the purpose of bolstering cooperation between the two countries. The visit lends further support for Iraq in its heroic stand in the face of Iranian aggression on Arab territory. The two leaders shoulder serious responsibility, both trying to fend off external threats and struggling to defend the Arab homeland, rallying Arab countries for the service of the common causes. President Saddam Hussein is continuing to lead his country to success over the invading Iranian forces, and is pursuing all efforts for defending Iraqi land. At the same time, King Hussein is involved in serious efforts designed to unify Arab ranks and pooling Arab resources and potentials in the face of the common challenges, and for stopping Iran's aggression on Iraq and the Arab Nation. We are confident that the Iraqi armed forces will come out victorious in the battlefield, but we need to mobilise all Arab forces behind Iraq to ensure a final victory, and we need to unify our ranks and achieve solidarity among Arab countries to achieve that goal.

Sawt Al Shaab: King continues mobilising Arabs

KING Hussein is relentless in his drive to mobilise Arab countries' efforts and resources to attain the aspirations of the Arab Nation. He is carrying out his endeavours on the Arab and international scenes, advocating the cause of solidarity among Arab states and striving to stop Iran's aggression on Iraq and the Arab homeland. The monarch is never tired of attempts designed to bridge the gap between differing Arab countries and is continuing the drive to arrive at a common formula that can ensure continued cooperation among Arab leaders. How can the Arab Nation request help from other nations in its just stand and how can other nations help the Arabs if they themselves cannot reach agreement on unifying their ranks and ending the differences and disputes that have plagued them for a long time? How can the Arab Nation demand support for their struggle against occupation from other world nations when the Arabs themselves are divided and far apart? The enemies of the Arab Nation who continue their acts of aggression on Iraq and other parts of the Arab World have based their strategy on the fact that the Arabs are and will continue to be divided and in ... and these enemies continue to attack each Arab country separately.

The view from Second Circle

The full challenge of unemployment

UNDERSTANDABLY, there is much discussion and concern in Jordan today about unemployment, which, depending on whom you believe, ranges from three to nine per cent of the labour force, perhaps reaching as high as 50,000 unemployed people. Naturally, as happens with all major problems in the realm, a government committee has been appointed to study the matter, to identify its dimensions and ramifications, and to suggest solutions. For the past several months, a ministerial committee headed by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Majali has carried out this task, and has come up with a series of suggested measures to help resolve or at least alleviate the problem.

Some suggested solutions have been leaked to local newspapers in recent weeks, and provide much food for thought. They include extending maternity leave to a full year, having women work part-time, marketing Jordanian labour abroad, asking companies, schools and municipalities to appoint doctors and medical assistants, training more technicians and service engineers to take up jobs now done by foreign workers in Jordan, increasing the capacity of the Vocational Training Corporation's programmes, and emphasising the labour-intensive development projects around the country.

The available statistics indicate that we have a labour force of about 500,000 people, of whom 143,000 are non-Jordanians, and about 45,000 are unemployed. It would be easy, in theory, to wipe out the employment problem by sending the foreign workers home, thereby creating job opportunities that Jordanian workers would fill. In practice, it would probably not be so smooth, as Jordanians would not readily apply for some of the menial jobs now done by foreign workers, such as agricultural workers, house maids, construction workers or street cleaners.

The reasons for this are complex, and well beyond the scope of my competence or immediate interest. What does intrigue me, though, is the attitude that seems to dominate the current situation in the country — an attitude that expects the government to step in and, magic-like, solve the unemployment problem. Is this realistic? And is it desirable? Is it fair to expect the government to be so wise and decide?

When I speak of "the government," I use the term generically, meaning all successive governments that have exercised power in Jordan in recent years, and not any particular prime minister or cabinet. We may compare the Rifai, Obaidat, Badran and Sharaf governments of recent years and choose our own favourites, but this is not what I think is needed. Rather, the unemployment problem and what to do about it should provide an opportunity to discuss and assess slightly deeper issues — issues that relate to the very essence of political and economic power and how it is exercised.

Why should a Jordanian government be able to resolve unemployment if it has been unable to formulate a rational policy on growing

tomatoes and cucumbers in the Jordan Valley, or finding a white paint that would last more than a few months on road surfaces, or generating more than about 15 per cent of budget expenditures from domestic direct taxes? For a decade or so, Jordanian governments have talked about redirecting secondary school graduates into training schemes that would meet the economy's real labour needs, but the progress made in this field has been unspectacular. So why should the government of the day suddenly be able to solve a problem as large as unemployment?

I would suggest that one of our vulnerabilities as a society is the nature of the relationship between the government and the governed. For many decades, Jordanians have looked to the government as the source of all things good and profitable, including education, jobs, security, hefty contracts, medical care, housing, inflation-control, training, and water, to mention only a few. When times were bad, the government was expected to step in and make things right. When times were good, the government was expected to keep a low profile and let the people get on with the business of making money and securing their family's material needs — and if these coincided with the process of building a healthy and durable nation, then all the better; and if they didn't ... well, we could attribute that to the peculiarities of how things work in the Holy Land.

Resolving unemployment by artificially keeping productive folk — such as recent secondary school graduates and women — out of the labour force strikes me as superficial at best, and hallucinogenic at worst. Marketing Jordanian workers abroad, at a time when Jordanian workers abroad are starting to return home because of dwindling employment opportunities, seems a peculiar challenge. Providing medical care for people in their offices or colleges would suggest that existing doctors' clinics would receive fewer patients, effectively shifting the centre of gravity of the problem of the over-supply of doctors, rather than alleviating it.

My fear is that the government, having conditioned the people for so long to expect it to come up with the solution to every new challenge, may come up with remedies that do not measure up to the reality of the unemployment problem. It also appears that the committee that has studied the problem has focused on the supply side of the labour equation. It might be more appropriate in the long run to examine how the government could adopt a posture that would increase the demand side of the labour picture, by taking measures that would generate new jobs by stimulating domestic investments and thereby increasing genuine, productive economic activity.

Clearly, the government itself cannot hire more people, a) because it lacks the money to do so, and b) because it is already overstuffed by

people who are largely underworked. Therefore it seems logical that the government should focus instead on taking those measures that would create a natural demand in the economy for more workers in the private sector and semi-public institutions. This attitude can be slightly discerned in the recommendations that have been made public — but only slightly.

If the government wants to consider the unemployment problem in its broadest context, as it should, this would require an overtly political discussion of the process and parameters by which the government and the people of Jordan — the governed and the governing — decide on those collective measures that have to be taken to resolve this or any other problem. If some people will suffer from the resolution of the problem — for example, by having their higher education opportunities curtailed in order to generate more Jordanian technicians and fewer doctors and engineers, or by disengaging women from working in order to hire unemployed men — how will the sacrifice be shared out? According to whose priorities?

I would suggest that this is an opportunity for the government to reverse the trend of the past half a century, and instead of promising the people that it has all the answers to the problems of the day, it should go to the people and ask: What can the government do to promote more productive investments in Jordan, which in turn would generate new jobs? What should the government do to attract Jordanian private money abroad to be brought home for productive investment? What should the government do to give employers the incentive to hire Jordanians, instead of cheaper foreign workers?

These are questions that the government cannot answer by itself. Nor can it impose its own remedies, even if it thinks it has identified the proper ones. The task at hand is not simply the lowering of the unemployment rate — for it seems ludicrous that we should suffer from unemployment after a decade of rapid growth that has seen billions of dollars injected into the national economy. Where did those billions go? Why did they not create jobs for the several tens of thousands of unemployed and educated Jordanians we have to deal with today? Have government policies discouraged productive investment in favour of the consumption of imported goods?

For this, in the end, is what unemployment is all about. Before we ask our women to turn into perpetual baby-producing machines so that they can have endless maternity leaves and thereby stay out of the workforce, or before we pack our bags and go off looking for jobs as clerks or teachers in Abu Dhabi, let's take a moment and hope that those who are charged with devising remedies for unemployment will also have the fortitude and the honesty and the political will to examine the underlying structural causes that have seen a boom decade spawn today's unemployment dilemma.

Reagan tries to change subject but scandal will not die

By Christopher Hanson
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan hopes his contrite Iran speech and moves toward a superpower arms pact herald political recovery, but political experts predict the scandal will dog him until his term expires in 1989.

Critics say Wednesday night's televised address was misleading and left unanswered several key questions that will hound the president as congressional committees and a special counsel probe the scandal in the months ahead.

"I don't think Reagan can ever put Iran completely behind him," James Reichley, a presidency-watcher at the private Brookings Institution think tank, said in an interview.

George Reedy, who was President Lyndon Johnson's press secretary, said in a newspaper column that Reagan had suffered a "decide and fall" and was "incapable of running the show."

"It is quite possible that he will regain much of the public affection that he has lost. But that is a

different thing from the credibility needed to govern," he said.

Reagan, 76, won generally high marks for his speech. He almost apologised for selling arms to Iran and conceded the improper diversion of profits to Nicaraguan contra rebels, which he said he never authorised, "happened on my watch."

He also drew praise for key staff changes, including naming respected Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) director William Webster to replace William Casey as Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) chief.

Casey, who resigned in January with brain cancer, was faulted in the White House-appointed Tower Commission report on the Iran-contra affair.

And Reagan replaced White House chief of staff Donald Regan — assailed in the Tower report for poor management — with Howard Baker, a conciliatory former Tennessee senator.

Reedy predicted Baker would run what amounted to a caretaker operation until a new president took office in 1989.

But Republicans and some Democrats believe Reagan can now overcome a sharp drop in popularity and launch a political recovery if he scores some substantive accomplishments.

Reagan said he hoped to do just that by forging a superpower pact to slash medium-range nuclear missiles.

"This is a great moment of hope for all mankind," he said, citing progress in Geneva arms talks.

He announced on Friday he was sending Secretary of State George Shultz to Moscow in April for talks on arms control and a possible third summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

But despite the optimistic agenda, many political analysts doubt Reagan can shift attention from Iran for long.

White House officials are worried that former key Reagan aides, including Oliver North, may face criminal trials that could drag on for months.

North's White House secret-



ary, Fawn Hall, has testified she helped him destroy key documents and alter memos.

Critics say Reagan's speech left beggarly Tower report questions which are likely to come

back to haunt him.

Reagan did not mention evidence that his top aides had orchestrated a private network to help the contras at a time Congress had barred all military aid, direct or indirect.

The Tower report quoted a memo by North, a coordinator of the aid, which said: "The president obviously knows why he has been meeting with several select people to thank them for their support for democracy" in Central America.

Congressional investigators are expected to probe Reagan's knowledge of the private aid scheme.

Reagan said he had lost credibility by being silent on the Iran affair. He said he had been waiting for the Tower report and wanted to avoid giving sketchy or inaccurate information.

In fact, he has not been silent. Reagan said initially last November there was "no foundation" to reports of an Iran arms deal and consistently denied there had been a trade of weapons for U.S. hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iran groups.

Reagan admitted in his speech the Iran affair deteriorated into an arms-for-hostages deal. But he said such a deal "runs counter to my own beliefs," suggesting the trade stemmed from neglect of the party's part, not from a conscious presidential policy.

His argument was echoed in the Labour Party's own weekly newspaper, Tribune, which said: "The Labour Party simply does not project a clear image of a party that knows what is wrong and what needs to be done. The Tories do."

The New Statesman challenged many of Labour's traditional stances. It laid new stress on markets and sought to move the party away from the "red-dam" theory of state control.

Contributors suggested full British membership of the European monetary System (EMS) and even questioned the validity of trade unions — traditional supporters of the Labour Party — if their aims can be achieved by other and better means.

Looking forward to the election, Tribune concluded: "Labour's task in 1987 is massive, difficult, but no impossible."

LETTERS

Constructive reporting

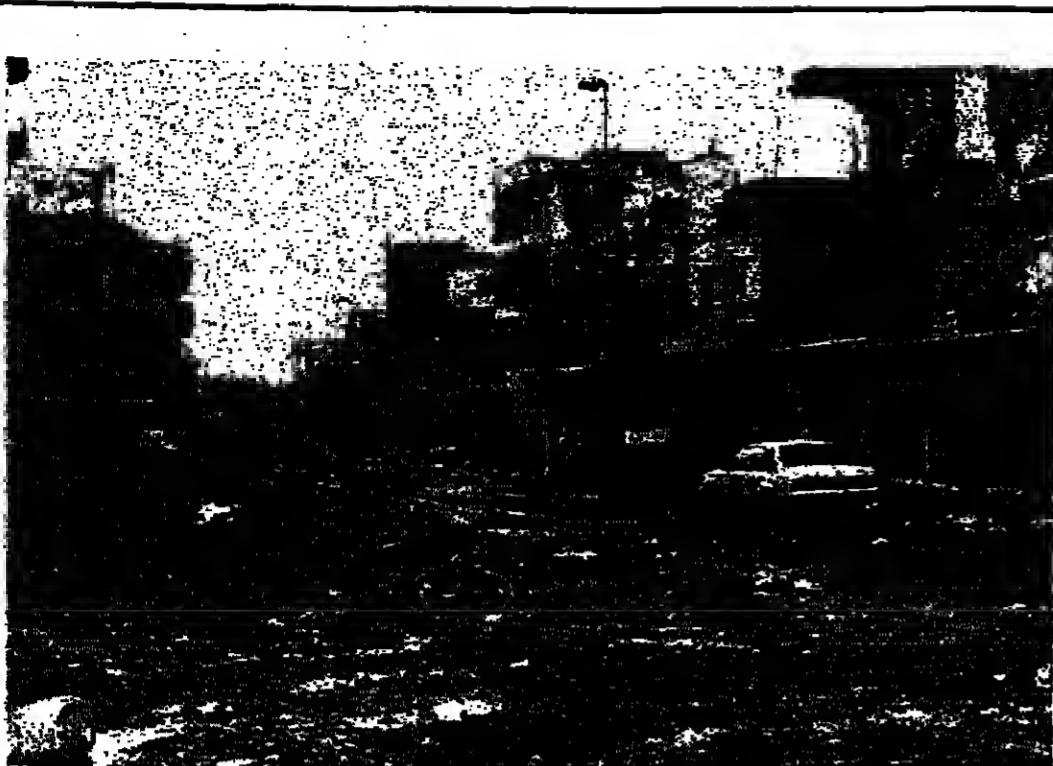
To the Editor:

I read with great interest Ms. Sana Atiyeh's report on blood banks (Jordan Times, Feb. 22).

It was such an excellent article. I was actually amazed to see such a report appear in our local newspapers. I think that constructive criticism is a good thing, and if it encourages people and government departments to improve their services it would be a major step forward. Why should we wait until lives are lost before something is done to safeguard the public?

I do hope we see more articles of this calibre in the Jordan Times; they are definitely needed.

M.R. Suheimat
Amman.



UNRWA convoys enter Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatila

AFTER long negotiations in Beirut and Damascus, several convoys turned back and one convoy immobilised by gunfire, UNRWA has finally been able to bring food to besieged refugees in Beirut. On Feb. 25, two UNRWA trucks carrying medical supplies, 12 tons of flour and four tons of powdered milk entered Bourj Al Barajneh camp in Beirut. On Feb. 27, two trucks with 16 tons of flour and

four tons of skim milk powder were able to get into Shatila camp. The two camps have been under siege since November 1986. Despite repeated attempts to enter Rashidieh camp, near Tyre, which has been under siege since last September, UNRWA has still been unable to get supplies to the besieged residents of the camp. A second convoy was able to enter Bourj Al Barajneh on March 2. UNRWA

has also been distributing food on behalf of the World Food Programme to needy Lebanese in both Beirut and Tyre areas. (Left) Bulldozers had to clear the way for UNRWA trucks to enter Shatila and photography ended at the entrance of the camp, and, (right) supplies unloaded at Bourj Al Barajneh.

How temp is a temp worker?

There are more and more temporary and part-time workers in the U.K.'s labour force, and this is causing confusion and change on many fronts, says Charles Leadbitter.

LONDON — A transformation is taking place in the shape of the U.K. workforce. The predominance of secure full-time jobs is giving way under pressure of high unemployment, weakened trade unions, rising female employment and removal of labour market restrictions, yielding a fluid mixture, which includes temporary workers and those who work part-time, at home or for themselves.

By 1985, one in three of those in employment were flexible workers. According to national estimates published in early-February by the Department of Employment, numbers of flexible workers rose by 16 per cent to 8.1 million between 1981 and 1985 while the permanent total fell by 6 per cent to 15.6 million.

Underlying the figures is a fundamental shift in employment patterns over the past few years; some firms which survived the recession by shedding full-time workers are now returning to growth by taking on temporary or part-time workers.

A recent study of future employment trends by the University of Warwick suggests that the number in full-time employment will fall by a further 1 million over the next four years, while the flexible category will rise by 900,000.

The shift has created a new tension in the labour market and a challenge for policy makers, companies and trade unions.

As the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development put it in a report last year: "Both security and flexibility are desirable. The practical question is how one can strike a balance between acceptable job security and necessary labour market flexibility."

Employers have traditionally used flexible workers to cover special events or seasonal fluctuations in demand. But studies by the Institute of Manpower Studies show that, since the recession, many companies have taken a fresh approach.

The use of flexible workers enables employers to save on non-wage costs such as sick pay, holiday pay and pensions. For instance, at Excel Wmnd Components in Essex, which operates a temporary employment register with the co-operation of the electricians union EETPU, temporary workers do not qualify for incentive bonuses, holiday pay or pensions.

Another advantage is that the labour supply can be more finely matched to demand from customers. Barclays Bank and WH Smith, the retailers, are among companies which use part-timers to cover busy periods during the day.

Operating with a flexible fringe of workers can also benefit full-time permanent employees. Unions at GR Stein Refractories in Yorkshire and Scotland, have agreed to the introduction of temporary workers as long as they are the first to be laid off during a downturn.

Mr. Alec Kokinis, the company's personnel director, says: "We operate in an export market with tight delivery times and a variable flow of work. Using more temporary workers, has made us more efficient and more responsive. There really was no alternative to this kind of arrangement."

Flexible employment can also benefit those involved. For example,

computer programmers and skilled building craftsmen — as contract workers — can exploit skill shortages in their industries. Some women workers may also prefer flexible hours which fit in better with commitments at home.

But the growth of labour flexibility has also brought insecurity for the workers concerned. Mr. Guy standing, labour market analyst at the International Labour Organisation, says that flexible workers often go without the kind of employment security workers commonly enjoyed in the 1970s, as well as lacking non-wage benefits. "Take together, this loss of employment security and 'welfare' security means that many of the flexible jobs, created in the last few years, do not come with the prospect of continuity of income."

More than 60 per cent of flexible workers are female, according to Department of Employment figures. While the number of full-time women workers grew by 55,000 between 1983 and 1985 to 4.8 million, they were for the first time outnumbered by female flexible workers at 5 million.

That this was the correct priority for labour law in the 1960s was unquestioned. But now there is no enormous grey area in the labour market. Most flexible workers are clearly not self-employed; they are economically dependent on an employer. But they are not legally defined as employees," says Mr. Robert Simpson, lecturer in labour law at the London School of Economics.

Recent case law has added to the confusion. An industrial tribunal in 1983 ruled that a regular casual waiter who had worked solely for Trusthouse Forte for a long period, always attending for duty when summoned, was considered self-employed. The following year, the Court of Appeal recognised the economic and social dependence of garment homeworkers on an employer.

Some companies, such as KP

international bread and butter of union work," says Ms. Tess Woodcraft, of the National Association of Local Government Officers (NALGO).

But there is a limit to how much collective bargaining can achieve without a supportive legal framework and unions are campaigning for a new approach to employment law. Labour law has traditionally categorised workers as either employees or self-employed, with the latter almost excluded.

The company negotiated the changes in the wake of a large investment. Mr. Brian Parish, industrial relations manager, describes the benefits: "Machinery downtime has been cut, labour productivity is up, absenteeism is down and we have cut back on expensive overtime payments."

Part-timers get *pro rata* rates of pay, sick pay, holiday pay and pension entitlements. "Most importantly, while redundancy was a threat in the late seventies, it is not something that comes into our minds now," says Mr. Parish.

However, many employers are likely to fear that union bargaining will lead to higher costs.

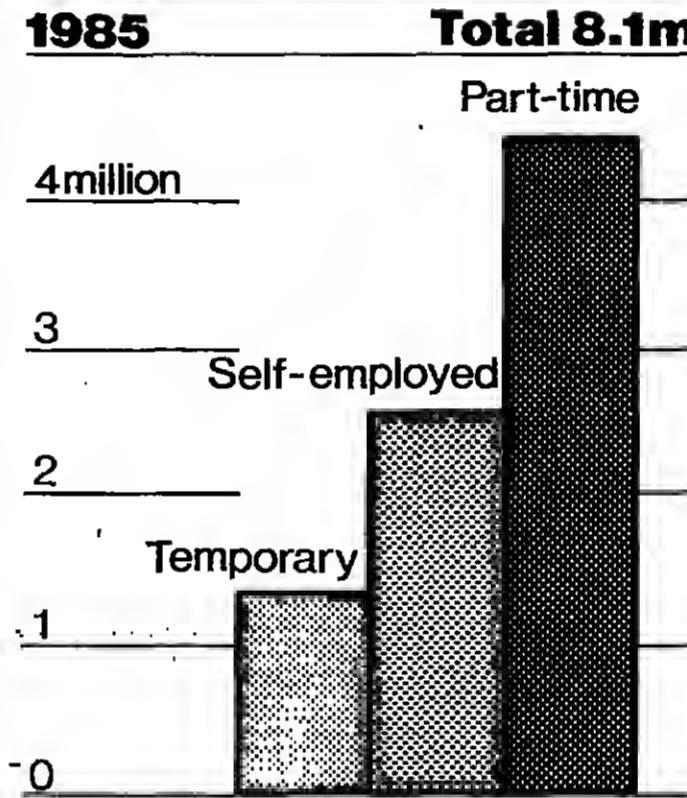
"Jobs in the periphery probably need to become more attractive to employees in terms of stability, pay, benefits and prospects. But any moves in that direction are likely, by definition, to make them less attractive to employers," says Mr. Chris Curson, personnel manager of the South-Eastern Electricity Board.

This points up the central conflict in the debate about flexible workers: the marginal value of flexible workers to companies may not match an acceptable standard of living.

One solution might be to raise marginal workers' productivity through training. But few companies believe they have an obligation to train occasional workers.

A possible way forward might be to organise temporary workers not through trade unions, but through a commercial collective, a kind of employment agency which has an interest in improving their earnings. The temporary worker agency, Manpower U.K., for instance, trains secretaries to use data processors,

FLEXIBLE WORKERS



keeping pace with changing technology to update their skills.

If the shift to flexible employment is permanent, employers may not be able to ignore training. "We are worried that with half the 1 million workers in the building industry self-employed, they may not invest enough in retraining. The skills stock of the industry may well fall as a result," says Mr. John Turner, past president of the Building Employers' Confederation, which is exploring ways to increase training for the self-employed.

Trade unions argue that there should be a statutory minimum wage, a policy adopted last year by the Trades Union Congress (TUC). Others argue that, with flexible workers moving in and out of employment, the focus should be on the provision of a minimum income through a mix of wages and social security payments.

The Basic Income Research Group, a U.K.-based lobby group, which claims cross-party support throughout Europe, argues that the variability of wages faced by peripheral workers should be overcome by paying all citizens a basic income or social dividend.

Although it may be unfamiliar territory for companies, they will be drawn into the debate over these changes through the industrial activities of the unions and through social concerns prompted by the shift in the workforce.

Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury-Schweppes, says: "While flexibility is attractive for both employers and many employees, we have to be careful that we are not creating a major division in society between insiders and outsiders."

Financial Times feature.

Turkish agriculture faces need for new markets

By Paul Bolding
Reuter

only seven or eight countries in the world which can feed themselves, officials said.

A wide range of climates makes this possible. The land along the sunny and Mediterranean coasts is planted with fruit and vegetables or cotton.

The dusty plains of central Anatolia are covered in wheat and barley, thrice in the west grows yellow with sunflowers and the slopes of the rainy eastern Black Sea coast are green with the tea bushes which supply Turks with their national drink.

Last year's wheat harvest was a record 19 million tonnes, according to the ministry, partly thanks to imported seed from the Soviet Union, though Demir acknowledged the difficulty of estimating since there was no organised system of reporting.

Farms in Turkey are mainly family-owned, with people scratching a living on their own land and selling either to merchants or to cooperatives which administer a state price support system for main crops.

Farmworkers are among the poorest people in a country with a national per capita income of just over \$1,000 a year.

The family provides the labour. They work long hours on low incomes. They exploit themselves," said Ali Arslan Gürkan, professor of economics at Ankara's Middle East Technical University.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal says he plans a major reform of agriculture and, although aides refused to give details, land reform appears likely to be a major element.

The government's 1987 economic programme said there was a need for a change in the system under which farmland is broken up into ever smaller areas as sons inherit from their father.

A major project now under way to irrigate 1.7 million hectares of southeast Turkey by the year 2010 with water from the Euphrates and Tigris rivers has the potential to make the country a major food producer.

Physicist offers new theory on superconductivity

By Warren E. Leary
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Nobel Prize-winning physicist is proposing a radically different theory that he says explains the workings of the new materials that have revolutionised research into superconductivity of electricity.

Dr. Philip W. Anderson of Princeton University said researchers have developed new superconducting materials that transport electrical current with no resistance without knowing exactly how they work.

"I'm proposing a fairly radical new mechanism for the same old superconductivity," Anderson said in a telephone interview last Thursday. "It's a matter of the theory catching up with the compounds made in the laboratory."

A paper outlining the theory was to be published in last Friday's issue of the journal *Science*.

Superconductivity is a phenomenon by which electricity goes through a material with great efficiency and no energy losses from resistance. The condition occurs when materials are cooled to very low temperatures and molecular motion slows down.

If the process can be controlled

and the right materials developed, superconductivity offers the promise of cheaper electrical power, faster and more efficient electronics and powerful magnets that can be used for everything from levitating high-speed trains to new generations of atom smashers.

Many traditional materials become superconducting when kept close to absolute zero, or -459.7 degrees Fahrenheit (-273 C), the temperature at which the normal motion of molecules ceases.

Scientists for decades have experimented with new materials and techniques in attempts to raise the temperature where superconductivity occurs so that cheaper and easier-to-handle coolants could be used for practical applications.

Last month, Paul C.W. Chu at the University of Houston and M. K. Wu at the University of Alabama announced they had achieved superconductivity at -233 degrees F (-175 C) using a new metal oxide material.

And researchers at the University of California in San Francisco said this week that they independently had achieved a breakthrough using a material similar, if not identical, to that formulated by Chu.

JORDAN MARKET PLACE



Economy

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY MARCH 10, 1987 7

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R)	Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.		
One sterling	1.5918/28	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.3358/28	Canadian dollar	
	1.8505/15	West German marks	
	2.0905/15	Dutch guilders	
	1.5608/18	Swiss francs	
	38.32/35	Belgian francs	
	6.1575/1625	French francs	
	1315/1316	Italian lire	
	153.80/90	Japanese yen	
	6.4575/4625	Swedish crowns	
	6.9425/75	Norwegian crowns	
	6.9540/90	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	405.20/405.70	U.S. dollars	

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities were lower in late fairly thin trading with the early 30-point fall on Wall Street unsettling the market and pulling prices sharply down, dealers said. Shares traded easier throughout the morning due to technical factors and a lack of interest. But some issues moved above their lows around midday, after the Bank of England signalled its willingness to see a cut of at least 1/2 point in U.K. clearing bank base lending rates with a similar cut in its own money market intervention rates. At 1530 GMT Monday the FTSE 100 was down 26.3 points at 1,971.9 after a high of 1,991.0 at 0934 GMT. The dealing rate cut by the Bank of England was quickly followed by a 1/2 point base rate cut to 10% per cent by National Westminster Bank and later by similar cuts by Barclays and Midland.

The market showed a fairly muted response to the base rate cuts as most had been discounting a one point reduction in base rates around the time of next week's budget. Dealers said in the light of this 1/2 point cut it is expected that the U.K. government will sanction a further 1/2 point cut in the budget.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It's a great day to find out from others exactly what they expect from you and what you can expect from them. Also, learn how to increase your holdings.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you ask an influential person for advice on improving your position in life, you get excellent advice.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be with associates, and good pals and better organize your affairs. Contact friends you have been neglecting.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Dive into some worldly matter that is important to your welfare. Become a more dynamic person.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get busy working on new ambitions and make real progress. Make sure you drive with care.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) It's a good day to have a long talk with your mate that can make the future brighter for both of you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Associates and friends now understand your views and the relationships improve considerably.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Bigwigs give you the OK now for any activities you want to engage in. Be active and happy.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are highly inspired to gain your wishes, whether they be of a personal or practical nature.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show your kin your devotion is for them, and gain more affection accordingly.

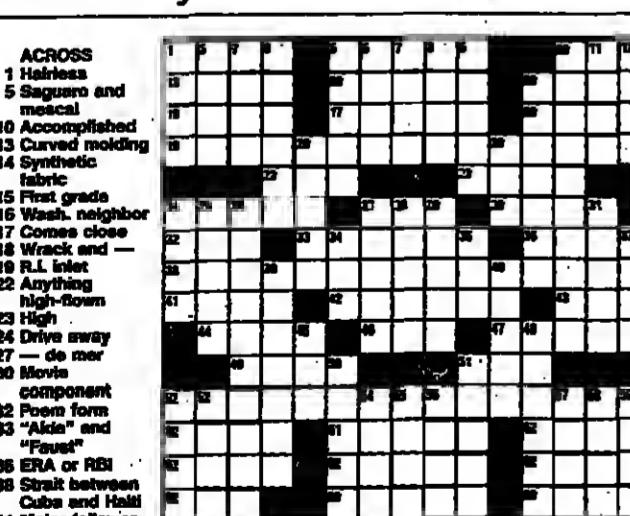
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get in touch with outside partners and improve the relationships. Gain more prestige with civic matters.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study the benefits you are receiving from the work that you do and plan how to make them greater.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study whatever pleases you the most and get your friends to agree with you. Make big headway now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will be able to get ideas across easily, so be sure to give as fine an academic education as you can afford at the most modern schools. Your progeny can do very well in the field of merchandising, whether a male or female. Travel would be wise during early youth.

THE Daily Crossword



ACROSS
1. Harness
5. Saguaro and mescal
10. Accomplished
13. Carved molding
14. Synthetic
15. First grade
16. Wash. neighbor
17. Comes close
18. Writ and —
19. Blister
22. Anything high-flying
23. High
24. Drive away
27. de mor
30. Hollow
31. Component
32. Poem form
33. "Alice" and "Fever"
36. ERA or RDI
38. Strait between Cuba and Haiti
41. Major former
42. Playing piece
43. Stalwart
44. Berry
44. Umpire's cry
46. Before
47. Court's Chris
48. Hunter's
49. Party
51. Pot portion
52. Oceanous
Ocean section?
60. Dies
61. Ray
62. Intense
63. Fades
64. Haha happy
65. Otherwise
66. Prime's
67. Scratches out
68. Being Lat.
69. DOWN
1. Blessing
2. Taj Mahal site
3. Father's look
4. A. C.
5. Cultural dance
6. Neighborhood
7. Highland group
8. Berry
44. Umpire's cry
46. Before
47. Court's Chris
48. Hunter's
49. Party
51. Pot portion
52. Oceanous
Ocean section?
60. Dies
61. Ray
62. Intense
63. Fades
64. Haha happy
65. Otherwise
66. Prime's
67. Scratches out
68. Being Lat.
69. DOWN
1. Blessing
2. Taj Mahal site
3. Father's look
4. A. C.
5. Cultural dance
6. Neighborhood
7. Highland group
8. Berry

9. Crag
10. Map on a map
10. Surprised took
11. Amazon dolphin
12. Calm
13. Hike
15. Hove
20. Permit
21. Sailor
24. Baseball's Schooley
25. Blue-pencil
26. Five-pointed figure
27. Oberon or Regard
28. Haze
29. Slight error
31. Beer
34. Felt shop
35. Thus to Burns
37. Encamp
38. Livelis
39. Bright stone
40. Light
41. C. C.
45. Plightless
46. Bird
48. Doyer
50. Lava device
51. Set one's sights
52. West
53. Ireland
54. Razmova
55. Afternoon movie
56. Estimate
57. Sets
58. Not so much
59. Sword

Brazil appeals for help

TOKYO (R) — Brazilian Finance Minister Dilson Funaro appealed Monday for Japanese help in sorting out his country's \$109 billion debt problem, and received sympathy but little else.

"We have to get more financing from international institutions, creditor banks and government officials," Mr. Funaro told a press conference.

The minister arrived in Tokyo Sunday from Europe for a hastily arranged set of meetings with Japanese bankers and government officials. The meetings seek to explain Brazil's decision last month to suspend interest payments on some \$68 billion in bank

the fund's prescriptions will only throw its economy into recession.

"We have to keep our economy growing," Mr. Funaro said Monday through an interpreter.

He said Brazil had made plenty of sacrifices in the past and it was now up to others to share the burden. The country needed lower interest rates and a longer time frame in which to pay its debts.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

He criticised the present system as too slow, saying rescheduling negotiations could drag on for months without any result.

During their visit here, Mr. Funaro and Brazilian Central Bank President Francisco Gross are meeting commercial bank creditors, the first time they have done so since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago.

Mr. Funaro also called for both creditors and debtors to work together to develop a new way of handling the continuing debt crisis.

Iranian oil production declines

NICOSIA, Cyprus (Agencies) — Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh has ruled out any oil price cut by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency reported Monday.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Aqazadeh as saying in Tripoli, Libya, Sunday night that OPEC members would rather reduce oil production to defend prices than agree to any price cut.

Aqazadeh told reporters when he arrived in the Libyan capital on the last leg of a three-nation African tour that the majority of OPEC's 13 members stood by their decision to boost prices following last year's disastrous

policy Feb. 27.

Aqazadeh told reporters when he arrived in the Libyan capital on the last leg of a three-nation African tour that the majority of OPEC's 13 members stood by their decision to boost prices following last year's disastrous

Aqazadeh declared that efforts to push oil prices down were "of a political nature."

He stressed that these moves have been "thwarted to a certain degree." But IRNA quoted him as saying that "there is a need for talks with OPEC members" on the issue.

OPEC agreed last December to cut production to 14.35 million barrels a day to push prices back to the level of \$18 a barrel.

Prices slumped from around \$30 a barrel at the end of 1985 to below \$10 in mid-1986, seriously eroding oil revenues amid a world glut.

Iran, which has been at war with fellow-OPEC member Iraq since September 1980, has campaigned vigorously for production cutbacks to push prices back up. Iran depends on its oil income to pay for the war that costs Tehran at least \$7 billion a year.

Aqazadeh arrived in Tripoli from Algeria where he held two

days of talks with senior officials on the oil issue. He held similar talks in Gabon last week.

Libya and Algeria have been aligned with Iran among OPEC's so-called hardliners who seek to push prices up as fast and as far as possible. Gabon also is an OPEC member.

IRNA quoted Libya's Petroleum and Planning Minister Fawzi Shahsouki, as saying Tripoli backs any move to boost prices and stabilise the world oil market.

The agency quoted him as blaming the oil price stump on "non-economic factors."

The OPEC hardliners have charged in the past that the United States and its allies were behind the price collapse in a bid to weaken the radical Middle East.

Meanwhile, the suspension of Ecuador's crude oil shipments caused by the earthquake which ruptured a major oil pipeline will last at least four months, a senior energy ministry official said.

The official, who declined to be identified, told Reuters the country could resume exports only after repairing the pipeline which links jungle oil fields to the Pacific Ocean coast.

The official said the country had enough oil to meet domestic demand for about 35 days, so it would have to import crude to supplement these stocks.

The earthquake last Thursday, registering six on the 12-

point international Mercalli scale, damaged a 40-kilometre section of the 510-kilometre pipeline.

The damage was a severe economic blow in Ecuador where oil traditionally counts for up to two-thirds of total exports and as much as 60 per cent of government revenues.

It would take about \$100 million to repair the pipeline, the energy ministry official said.

Financially pressed Ecuador, a member of OPEC, was recently pumping about 260,000 barrels per day (b/d) of crude, about 50,000 b/d above the output quota assigned by the group, an energy ministry said.

Ecuador was considering building an emergency 25-kilometre pipeline, costing \$15 to \$20 million, to hook up with a Colombian pipeline. The official estimated it could take about 60 days to build.

Ecuador, squeezed by the slide in world oil prices in 1986, had only \$138 million in net international reserves at the end of January — an amount equal to about one month's worth of imports.

It suspended interest payments in January this year on \$5.4 billion owed to about 400 or so private foreign banks.

The country's total foreign debt is \$8.16 billion, the eighth largest in Latin America.

U.S. Congress presses to curb loans to developing countries

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Congress is growing more and more angry with the multinational development banks which make loans to help other countries produce goods in direct competition with beleaguered American farmers and miners.

Aquino swears in 4 ministers as Filipinos start election campaign

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino Monday swore in four new cabinet ministers and denied that an important aide had resigned from her government.

The new appointments filled vacancies in the 27-member cabinet created by the resignations of seven ministers who plan to stand in the May 11 senatorial elections. Campaigning began Monday.

Mrs. Aquino named human rights lawyer Sedfrey Ordóñez, 65, as new justice secretary and Fulgencio Factoran, 43, also a human rights counsel, as secretary of natural resources.

Another lawyer, Ramon Diaz, 65, was named chairman of the Presidential Commission of Good Government, which is charged with recovering billions of dollars allegedly stashed away by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

Agriculture expert Carlos Dominguez, 41, who was a consultant to a leading bank before he joined the Aquino government, was appointed agriculture secretary.

Mrs. Aquino, questioned by reporters, denied a Manila newspaper report that her powerful executive secretary, Joker Arroyo, had quit.

Mr. Arroyo later spoke with reporters and said: "The president says I am staying, therefore I stay."

Some members of the military last year asked that Mr. Arroyo be fired for what they said were his leftist sympathies but Mrs. Aquino affirmed her confidence in him and kept him on.

Mr. Arroyo confirmed Monday that he offered his resignation

from the cabinet twice last year but Mrs. Aquino refused it.

Campaigning in the Philippines for seats in a new two-house congress has begun with political analysts predicting that the election will be the first in 16 years relatively free of vote-rigging and fraud.

Candidacies for the 24 senate seats closed at midnight with 132 contenders ranging from Arturo Tolentino — the running mate of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos — to Bernabe Bascayano, once head of the Communist New People's Army (NPA).

In the middle, Mrs. Aquino's loose-knit coalition has fielded 24 official candidates. Several other politicians are expected to declare their candidacies for the 240 lower house seats when entries close later this month.

Analysts predict that the May 11 poll will be the country's first free and full election to be held since 1971, although they expect the campaign to be marked by the occasional violence and attempts at vote-buying that are a traditional part of Philippine politics.

Candidates in the presidential election last year campaigned relatively freely but voting was distorted by massive cheating.

"The differences is that this time people expect the outcome to be fair. Under Marcos, it didn't matter what happened in the campaign, you always knew who was going to win," one political analyst told Reuters.

In the middle, Mrs. Aquino's loose-knit coalition has fielded 24 official candidates. Several other politicians are expected to declare their candidacies for the 240 lower house seats when entries close later this month.

Analysts predict that the May 11 poll will be the country's first

Murdani says Indonesia is stable ahead of polls

JAKARTA (R) — Armed Forces Commander General Benny Murdani has said warnings about extremist threats to coming elections in Indonesia do not mean the security situation has deteriorated.

He was quoted in Monday's edition of the armed forces newspaper Harian AB as saying the warnings were only an appeal for vigilance ahead of the April 23 polls in South East Asia's largest nation.

The military commander of central Java, Indonesia's most populous island, said last week in widely-quoted remarks that extremists of both right and left were planning to sabotage the polls in an attempt to topple President Suharto's government.

Gen. Setijana said underground Communist Party elements were infiltrating the armed forces and intellectual organisations.

His statements coincided with the visit to Jakarta of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Speaking at a meeting of the ruling Golkar Party in Jakarta Sunday, Gen. Murdani said he believed the security situation was now stable.

"Disturbances, if there were any, were more a normal part of life than reflecting a tendency towards something more serious," Harian AB quoted him as saying.

He said Gen. Setijana's remarks were designed to stress the need for caution, rather than to suggest that the security situation was getting any worse.

Gen. Murdani said that mass gatherings during the election campaign period should be avoided, as they could trigger

what he termed a "critical situation" very easily.

Campaigning for the poll has been limited to 25 days and mass rallies have been banned to avoid disturbances.

In the last parliamentary elections in 1982, around 60 people died in accidents and election-related violence, including an outbreak of rioting in Jakarta.

The country's 94 million voters will elect 400 members of the House of Representatives in the parliamentary ballot from 2,065 candidates. One hundred other seats in the 500-seat legislature are reserved for the military.

Parliamentary elections next month in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor should not be viewed as an exercise in self-determination, the territory's governor was quoted Monday as saying.

Mario Carrascalao was responding to reports that the elections in East Timor may be seen as a referendum on the future of the Indonesian-ruled territory, Indonesia's official Antara News Agency reported.

Western diplomats said some months ago that Indonesia was talking with Portugal about bringing in United Nations observers to certify parliamentary elections as a referendum on self-determination.

The United Nations still recognises Lisbon as the administering power in East Timor 10 years after Indonesia invaded it to end a civil war that began when Portugal decolonised the territory.

Indonesian diplomats have been campaigning to win international recognition for Indonesian rule over East Timor, which is opposed by a small guerrilla army.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Statue of Ramses II arrives in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP) — The 47-tonne statue of Egypt's Ramses II arrived Sunday for an exhibit that has sold over 200,000 advance tickets. The 24-foot (seven metre) statue will highlight the Ramses the Great Exhibition of ancient Egyptian artifacts next month. Organisers of the April 15 to Aug. 31 exhibition said advance tickets sales have reached 200,000, twice the number originally expected. At least 500,000 visitors are expected at the Memphis exhibition, officials said.

Princess Caroline expecting third child

MONACO (AP) — Princess Caroline and her husband, Italian businessman Stephano Casiraghi, are expecting their third child at the end of the summer, a statement from the principality's press office said Monday. The couple are the parents of Andrea Albert Pierre, 2, and Charlotte Marie Pommelie, 7 months. Caroline, 30, is the elder daughter of the late American film star Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier.

Police prevent nude worship

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Police kept 3,000 residents of a southern Indian village indoors and put up roadblocks to enforce a government ban on nude worship of a Hindu deity. "There are police everywhere, the worshippers are scared. It appears government is serious in imposing the ban," said C. Nagaj, a United News of India (UNI) news agency reporter in Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka state. The Renukonda Temple, where nude worship has been held annually on March 8 and 9, is 320 kilometres north west of Bangalore. The Karnataka government banned the popular festival on March 2 after an official commission recommended that the tradition be banned. The commission was set up after a confrontation a year ago between opponents of nude worship and the naked devotees. Members of the pro-modesty faction tried to clothe the worshippers, but were instead stripped by the devotees. Several policemen and some journalists were also stripped, which contributed to a state-wide protest. Last year 10,000 devotees prayed in the temple nude. Nude worship, the origins of which are unclear, was technically banned in Karnataka in 1966. But before this year there was no official effort to prevent it.

Stolen goods raffled at policemen's ball

HANOVER, West Germany (R) — Goods raffled at a policemen's ball in Meppen, West Germany, were found to have been stolen. The prizes, including kitchen scales and a coffee pot, were bought cut-price from a patrolman who is suspected of robbing local shops, a spokesman said. The patrolman is alleged to have provided forged receipts produced on a stolen typewriter.

China discovers 3,200-year-old wine

PEKING (AP) — Chinese archaeologists have unearthed a bronze jar in a tomb dating back 3,200 years that contains what may be the world's oldest wine, a state-run daily has said. The China Daily said the wine was found in Luoyang county, Henan province, in a riverside tomb dating back to the late Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century B.C.). It easily predates Roman wine discovered in a shipwreck in the Mediterranean and thought to have been the world's oldest vintage. The tomb was excavated in 1980 but research was suspended for several years because of a lack of modern equipment, and findings were only recently made public, the English-language daily said. It said chemists at Peking University drilled two small holes in the bottom of the gourd-shaped jar and extracted about one kilogramme of liquid. It quoted Li Zhuming, associate professor of the Chemistry Department at the university, as saying the alcohol content in the liquid had diminished considerably and further tests were needed to determine whether it was made from grain or fruit. The jar was buried in clay and the cover was tightly sealed, preventing evaporation of the liquid. The wine is now being kept in a refrigerator in the department's laboratory, the report said.

Snakes scare students

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Snakes lured out of their usual bush hideouts by warm spring weather have scared dozens of students away from the campus of Jahangirnagar University, outside Dhaka, a newspaper reported. The government-owned English-language newspaper Bangladesh Times said some of the snakes have slipped into dormitory rooms, and students have killed at least three poisonous snakes in the last week. "But at least 100 students, mostly girls, have left the campus in the past two weeks for fear of snakes," the paper said. More than 2,000 students live in four red-brick dormitories, surrounded by bushes and hillocks, on the campus at Savar, 25 kilometres north west of Dhaka. Last year, one employee of the university died of a snake bite and another poisonous snake was found in a student's bookshelf.

Soviets mark Women's Day

MOSCOW (AP) — The red ink reserved for holidays was splashed across the tops of Soviet newspapers, wishing peace and happiness to the daughters of the Soviet Union on International Women's Day. On the streets, men rushed to deliver expensive newspaper-wrapped bouquets to mothers, daughters, wives or sweethearts. At home, many of the women who were being honoured prepared family meals, to be accompanied by toasts of vodka and champagne. In the Soviet Union, International Women's Day combines the sentimentality of Mother's Day and the patriotism of a civic holiday. Presents are essential, as are official greetings from the Kremlin. On Friday, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and government and party officials gathered in Moscow's famed Bolshoi Theatre to extend best wishes and praise women's contributions to Soviet life.

Customs officers held after drugs seized

SYDNEY (R) — Two Australian customs officials, one a senior investigating officer, were among seven people arrested after the seizure of 5.6 kilos (12 pounds) of heroin worth six million dollars (\$4.1 million), the Australian Federal Police said. Four men and three women will be charged after a 13-month investigation involving police on three continents, a police spokesman told reporters. The arrests were made in raids in Sydney's eastern suburbs and in communities along the central New South Wales coast. The seven face charges of importing and possessing heroin and conspiracy to import it, the spokesman said. The joint investigation by the police and customs began after a tipoff from Britain's New Scotland Yard, he said. It involved police in London, Islamabad, Hong Kong, Singapore and Los Angeles. The spokesman said the senior investigator had once worked for British customs and for Australia's Federal Narcotics Bureau, disbanded some years ago following allegations of corruption. He added that the other customs officer arrested was a girlfriend of the senior investigator. The spokesman said heroin had been concealed in soccer balls and shipped into Australia. The names of those arrested have not yet been released.

Soviets warned against sex with foreigners

MOSCOW (R) — The head of a Soviet team carrying out research into AIDS has warned Soviet people about the dangers of sexual contact with foreigners. Vadim Pokrovsky, who is leading research at a Moscow clinic, said those most at risk were people who had sex with foreigners and who led disparate sex lives. "It is especially dangerous to have sexual relations with foreigners," he said. His remarks were made in an interview published recently by the official newspaper *Lenin's Znamya*, which said it had received many letters from readers worried about the spread of AIDS in the West.

Sakharov: Talks must focus on strategic arms

NEW YORK (R) — Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov has criticised the U.S. Star Wars space defence programme, saying it should not be allowed to stand in the way of a strategic arms control pact.

Dr. Sakharov's remarks, first made last month at the "forum for a nuclear-free world" in Moscow, were published Monday in *Time* magazine with the comment by Dr. Sakharov that his views had earlier been reported "imprecisely and incompletely." The forum was closed to reporters.

He said in the article that Star Wars, formally known as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), would not be effective and described it as "a kind of Maginot Line in space."

Dr. Sakharov said Moscow should not tie progress in arms control talks to the suspension of the Star Wars programme, saying Soviet fears about the potential threat were unfounded.

"A significant cut in inter-con-

Thai army captures 2 of Burmese warlord's bases

BANGKOK (R) — Thai troops have captured two more bases of Burmese warlord Khun Sa in northern Thailand, Thai border police said Monday.

Khun Sa is said to be the most powerful warlord in the opium-growing Golden Triangle, which covers parts of Burma, Thailand and Laos.

Narcotics officials accuse him of drug smuggling. Khun Sa denies the charge, but admits to tax-free drug traffic.

Mr. Vichit gave no casualty

Greenpeace criticises pollution of Antarctic

WELLINGTON (R) — The environmental protection group Greenpeace Monday criticised the United States and other countries for leaving rubbish at the bottom of the world.

"It is like a running sore on the side of Antarctica," said Peter Wilkinson, the leader of a returned Greenpeace expedition.

Mr. Wilkinson described to journalists in Wellington the U.S. dump at McMurdo Sound, also used by New Zealand.

"The waste, the rubbish tip and the stuff they are leaving on the ice to sink through is a disgrace...

GOREN BRIDGE

By CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1987 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WHO NEEDS TRUMPS?

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
K 7 6
Q 9 10
8 5 5
+ 10 9 5 6

WEST
EAST
A 10 2
A 9 7 6 5
+ Q 9 4 3
A K Q 4
+ 9 4
SOUTH
8
K J 8 4 3 2
7 3 2
+ A K 3

The bidding:
East
South
West
North
1 ♦
2 ♦
Pass
Pass
Opening lead: King of ♦.

much of the fascination of duplicate bridge centers around the ability to collect 200 from the opponents when all your side can make is a part-score worth slightly less than that. Or, for that matter, to pick up 500 when all you have is a not vulnerable game worth only 400 or so. Dan Morse of Houston combined with John Sutherlin of San Francisco in an exciting defense on this hand from the Open Pairs event at the recent North American Championships in Port-

land, Ore.

Since East-West were using negative doubles, i.e., low-level doubles in most cases were for takeout and not penalties. Morse passed at his first turn with the West card he hoped to win. Double. Wilkinson East did not want to do that with his minimum opening bid and heart, void, so he simply rebid his side suit. As a result, Morse got a crack at three hearts. Now all the defenders had to do was find seven tricks to compensate for the game they were giving up.

West took three rounds of diamonds, then shifted to the king and won with the ace. Back came a low club to declarer's ace. Declarer led a trump to the ten, ruffed a spade, cashed the king of clubs and then led another trump, won in dummy when West again played low.

Declarer led another spade and trumped with the king. If West overruffed or discarded his diamond, declarer would have to score two of the last four tricks. Morse found an elegant solution to this dilemma—he underruffed! That was the last trick declarer could take. Whether he exited with a trump or his club, the defenders had the last three tricks. Try it.

Dr. Rigel said that although many factors have been linked to

skin cancer, "the generally accepted most important factor is exposure to ultraviolet light."

The congressional hearing concerns the depletion of the ozone layer in the atmosphere that acts as a natural filter against the sun's ultraviolet rays. There is growing global concern that emissions of chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons are destroying stratospheric ozone and allowing more ultraviolet rays to reach the earth's surface.

"One would expect skin cancer rates to increase as the ozone thins," said Dr. Rigel, testifying that researchers have been forced to update projections of skin cancer rates made only five years ago.

He said that five years ago researchers estimated that one in 250 Americans would develop malignant melanoma during their lifetime and projected an increase to one in 150 by the year 2000.

"This year... to our chagrin we

found we had not anticipated the recent surge in this disease and (that) our estimates were too conservative," Dr. Rigel said.

"We now estimate the lifetime risk for developing this deadly type of cancer has already exceeded our year 2000 projection and is now one in 135."

He said that not only is the skin cancer rate rising, the disease is being found in people of increasingly younger age.

"Five years ago, it was unusual to see persons under the age of 40 with skin cancer," Dr. Rigel said. "Now we will often see person in their 20s with this disease."

He said there has been a major increase in public awareness of the problem, aided by the cases of the mildest, most treatable form of skin cancer experienced by President Ronald Reagan, his wife and Vice President George Bush.

Dr. Rigel said that while physicians and public health authorities have alerted people to the danger of overexposure to the sun, "very little has been done to

attempt to alter the environmental factors that may be contributing to this rapidly increasing rate of skin cancer."

"If our ozone layer is depleted, one could envision a future situation where despite maximal sun avoidance and screening, people in their everyday activities alone might receive enough (ultraviolet) radiation to develop skin cancer."

The problem of the ozone layer is attracting renewed attention in Congress.

The U.S. government is attempting through diplomatic negotiations to persuade the industrialised world to make deep cutsbacks in the production and use of chlorofluorocarbons.